FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT DECLARES VOTING TO BE COMPULSORY

PY122015 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The government has ordered that voting in the plebiscite will be compulsory, but some exceptions will be considered. Citizens who are abroad on 30 November will not be punished for not voting. To justify their absence, they must present themselves at the nearest Uruguayan consultate between today and 30 November and again within the first 20 days of December.

Sick or physically disabled people who are unable to go to the voting places must obtain a certificate signed by a public health physician. The certificate must be submitted within the first 30 days of December to the departmental electoral court where the person is registered.

A government resolution signed during the past few hours has ordered the voting compulsory. It has also ordered that the voters must vote "yes" or "no" since blank ballots will not be considered valid. It was also agreed that votes which contain more than one ballot in each envelope will be considered void.

COURT AUTHORIZES WITNESSES TO ENSURE FAIR ELECTION

PY131448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Nov (AFP)--There will be two observers per voting district to witness the voting and counting of votes during the plebiscite to be held 30 November. It was also reported that members of the traditional political parties, the Colorado and Blanco Parties, are eligible to be appointed as observers.

This decision was taken yesterday evening by the electoral court. It was reported, however, that these observers will be unable to sit at the voting tables during the 30 November constitutional plebiscite.

The electoral court resolution states that citizens who act as observers will be unable to intervene in procedures and decisions adopted by the voting reception committee.

It was ruled that persons interested in being appointed have from 17 to 25 November to submit their applications. If the electoral court can prove that these persons are politically rehabilitated, they will be given the proper authorization in compliance with present laws.

The electoral court also ruled that this measure was adopted because political party observers, representing their own organizations, will not be participating as such in this election and to guarantee the cleanliness of the plebiscite.

PACHECO ARECO: VOTE 'YES' IN CONSTITUTIONAL PLEBISCITE

PY121824 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0250 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Nov (TELAM)--Jorge Pacheco Areco, former president of the republic and current Uruguayan ambassador to the United States, has exhorted the citizens to vote "yes" in the upcoming constitutional plebiscite 30 November.

Pacheco Areco held the presidency from 1967 to 1971 after President Oscar Gestido's death.

In a message recorded in Washington and delivered to the local news media by leaders of the Colorado Party this afternoon, the former president said that a "yes" vote is a realistic guide for gradual and steady progress of the institutional recovery process of the republic.

He then adds that in his opinion the new constitution safeguards what is enduring in our traditional values of coexistence.

The message concludes by saying that an affirmative decision on 30 November will contribute to the early achievement of political normalcy and the harmony of the nation.

This is the first political statement made by Jorge Pacheco Areco, who has not yet been given back his political rights by the Uruguayan Government.

POLITICAL PARTIES REQUEST ISSUANCE OF 'NO' BALLOTS

PY131723 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2251 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 11 Nov (LATIN)--Political party sources have reported that authorities from the two traditional political parties, the Colorado and Blanco Parties, have requested the electoral court to issue 4.5 million ballots that will have the word "no" printed on them to cast a negative vote in the constitutional plebiscite that will be held 30 November.

Although political parties are not allowed to be active in an organized manner until after the plebiscite, they have split into several factions that either approve or reject the new constitution.

Political party sources reported that they have requested the issuance of ballots against the approval of the constitution in response to a desire of their followers who want to know that they will have these ballots before the holding of the plebiscite. The electoral court has reported that it will study this request.

CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL VISITS

PY131710 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak foreign trade director general is in Montevideo. Eng (Jan Gansharg) initiated a number of contacts this morning with the aim of purchasing Uruguayan milk products. He said that his country as a great interest in increasing trade with ours.

HERRERA DISCUSSES BORDER DEMARCATION ALTERNATIVES

PA132333 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has said that the talks with Colombia for the demarcation of marine and underwater territories in the Caribbean will have to be held between the two presidents as a last recourse. Herrera Campins thus discarded the possibility of international arbitration.

In a speech in Paraguaypoa, La Guajira, yesterday, President Herrera Campins reiterated that the draft agreement with Colombia will only be signed if there is a national consensus. He also announced a greater dynamism in the border policy to preserve the real integrity of Venezuelan territory.

I have said that the country will be the one to have the final word on this draft agreement with Colombia. There are several recourses in this matter of demarcation--an international issue which is very delicate. There is the recourse of talks between the negotiators; another could be that of talks between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries; and the last and highest recourse could be that of the presidents of the republics in their role as leaders of the foreign policy of their nations, Herrera Campins explained.

Political and academic sectors have rejected the draft agreement and criticized the way in which the talks were held, thus lessening the possibility of signing the treaty. These sectors said, however, that the bilateral talks must continue until a satisfactory solution is found.

Reports from Bogota reveal that certain sectors there favor international arbitration if the draft agreement is not signed exactly as it was presented to the public.

According to the state-owned news agency, VENPRES, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, who thinks that Colombia will not make new concessions, said that there have been no mistakes in the way in which the talks were conducted and vigorously rejected any criticism in this regard.

LEFTISTS SKEPTICAL ABOUT NEW 'CENTRIST' PARTY

PA131356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0947 GMT 12 Nov 80

[By Miguel Gil]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 12 Nov (EFE)--High-ranking leftist leaders reacted with surprise and displeasure to the announcement made by former presidential candidate Jose Vicente Rangel of the launching of a new centrist political party.

Rangel was presidential candidate twice for the Movement to Socialism [MAS] and is believed to be one of the most influential leftist leaders in Venezuela.

German Lairet, head of the MAS parliamentary bloc, publicly expressed disgust yesterday at Rangel's intention to create a new political movement. Lairet believes Rangel's initiative, instead of being a uniting factor for the left, will serve only to divide this sector still more.

Although there is not a well-defined concept among the people in regard to "the new alternative," leftist leaders believe it will not have a great following among the voters. They claim political parties are already fully identified in Venezuela and there is no room for the so-called full center.

According to the explanation given by leftist leaders, the centrist organizations born in the sixties were absorbed by the Democratic Action and Social Christian parties.

Jose Vicente Rangel's initiative has also awakened serious doubts about the true intentions of the "New Alternative." On one hand, it is presented as a political group formed by men linked to the left, although without a defined militancy, and on the other, it emerges on the public arena at a time when there is a struggle to present a single candidacy for the coming 1983 presidential elections.

So far Rangel's group has not impressed the voters, who see the announcement as premature since no political party has launched a presidential candidate yet. Nevertheless, the "New Alternative" has at least awakened the disgust of the leftist leaders who, confused and upset, have predicted a not-very-promising future for the newly born "centrist" political group.

PREPARATIONS TO EXPLOIT ORINOCO OIL BELT REPORTED

PA131316 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1126 GMT 12 Nov 80

[By Jorge Banales]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 12 Nov (LATIN)--Venezuela is getting ready to begin exploiting the Orinoco oil belt, believed to contain the world's largest heavy crude oil reserve, a variety of hydrocarbon that is little used at present. The Venezuelan oil industry has finished revising plans for exploitation of those fields, located on the north bank of the Orinoco River and covering an area of about 45,000 square kilometers.

Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti announced this week that the government will begin a period of broad consultations with political sectors and experts in search of a consensus that will make it possible to develop these big reserves. "There will be hundreds of contracts in the (Orinoco River) belt, and the company in charge of coordinating the Venezuelan-foreign consortium will not participate in the tasks of executing the projects, Calderon said when he announced that the services of a coordinating body will be required to handle the project.

We want to give the Orinoco belt program, which will last many years, the nature of research," the minister added, and said that at least for the next 20 years there will be opportunities for Venezuelan engineering in the fields of mechanics and electricity.

The minister stated that "some 300,000 barrels a day will be produced in the Orinoco belt by 1989. Of these, 125,000 a day will be improved crude--a heavy crude extracting 8-10 API degrees and turned into a 30 API degree hydrocarbon by carbon extraction method.

In Venezuela political and technical sectors have been for many years discussing the advisability of beginning exploitation of the Orinoco belt or maintaining it as a reserve as the price of hydrocarbons increases in the world as petroleum of lesser density becomes exhausted. Calderon said that "there is no hasty development; on the contrary, if certain production problems are solved we can advance some programs for the improvement of crudes."

Among these programs, the minister mentioned the extraction of carbon and the addition of hydrogen, which make crudes lighter but which require costly and complex plants and technology. The first stage, which should be completed by 1983, is an estimate of the belt's resources and its precise geographic delimitation.

FOREIGN MINISTER NAMES LIAISON TEAM TO SOLIDARITY GROUPS

PA101534 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 8

[Carlos J. Nunez article]

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores yesterday announced the creation of a liaison committee between the Foreign Ministry and the organizations and committees promoting solidarity with the people fighting against colonialism and against the dictatorships that violate human rights.

Ozores made this announcement on receiving members of the Panamanian Committee for Solidarity with the Guatemalan People, who delivered a document containing the protest of the Panamanian people at the massacre of many professionals, intellectuals and workers of the rural and urban areas.

The foreign minister stressed that "just as Panama is receiving wide solidarity in its cause to decolonize the canal area and is struggling for human rights, our people and government cannot remain indifferent when some people, who are fighting for a democratic life, get killed. Therefore we believe it is necessary to collect the impressions of the solidarity groups existing in Panama which have played and are playing an important role in guiding the public. This is done within the ministry's policy of nonalignment."

Regarding this, the foreign minister appointed Marcos Arosemena as the liaison official between the ministry and solidarity organizations.

CORREGIMIENTO REPRESENTATIVES APPROVE MONTERIA TREATY

PA131249 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] With the understanding that the rights to be granted Colombia cover the existing canal without referring to another waterway that might be built in Panamanian territory in the future, the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives this evening approved the Monteria treaty. A special legislative session ended 48 hours of profound negotiations and pressure on the assembly.

The call for a special session was presented to the assembly secretariat 3 hours before Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella made his economic report yesterday closing the third regular period of sessions. The motion was introduced at 1400 yesterday. When it was presented, the National Guard General Staff was meeting with about 250 Corregimiento representatives at the NCO Club. At the same time, other assembly members were meeting with the assembly president to discuss procedures for the probable meeting.

The concern voiced over finding a way to approve the treaty without delay was answered last night when the National Guard General Staff met again with the Corregimiento representatives. This dinner meeting was held at the Lung Fung Restaurant and it was agreed to call the special session this afternoon.

Today's meeting began at approximately 1445. In addition to the executive branch officials, Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, Col Armando Contreras and Col Ruben Dario Paredes also attended. The delay in opening the session occurred because law school students from the University of Panama and the Santa Maria Antigua University were talking to the assembly president about being allowed to air their views on the treaty.

Professors Miguel Antonio Bernal and Camilo Perez and students Olimpo Sax and Guillermo Rios spoke on behalf of the law and political science schools. Before the discussion, the Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee read its report on the matter, recommending that the treaty be approved, and most of the representatives applauded. This was indicative of how the treaty would fare.

During the discussion of the report, isolated voices opposed the ratification of the treaty on historic facts concerning relations between Colombia and the United States as reflected in the 1914 Thomson-Urrutia treaty. In what the assembly presidency later called a real show of democracy, the two universities' law schools presented arguments against the treaty.

With the title "A Clarion Call to the Conscience of the 505 Representatives," the law schools stated that the treaty lacks a just cause, that it endangers Panama's independence and that Panamanians have no reason to solve former [Colombian] President Lopez Michelsen's problems stemming from the Contadora agreements. The formal discussion opened at 1630 with Dr Jorge Ritter and Dr Carlos Ozores giving explanations to the crowd.

To Dr Ritter, a Colombian university graduate, the force of the concessions and privileges to be given Colombia is intimately linked to the life of the current lock canal which serves world navigation. Various views were aired during the next few minutes, but Dr Ritter's view stuck and finally broke the deadlock so the treaty could be approved.

Last November, when the issue was first brought up, Chiriqui representative Egberto Anguizola introduced a motion suspending discussion of the treaty because it granted privileges in perpetuity, although the term was not mentioned in the treaty. The executive branch was asked to set a specific date, as was later done in the treaty signed with Costa Rica.

As 1800 rolled around, a motion was introduced saying that the 505 representatives would approve the treaty with the understanding that the rights and privileges to be granted to Colombia would cover the existing canal without referring to another waterway that may be built in our territory in the future. The motion was an interpretation of Dr Ritter's explanation, but it is a far cry from the spirit of the Contadora agreement, which, as former President Lopez Michelsen pointed out, contains benefits in perpetuity.

In the only article written by Lopez Michelsen on the Contadora agreement, in February 1980, he pointed out that Panama's basis for making the concessions is the principle of Colombia's and Costa Rica's neighboring status, which in both public and private law engenders rights. The former Liberal president and possible presidential candidate added that in the nuclear age this neighboring status poses a military risk that might involve Colombia and Costa Rica and it is only fair that special benefits and privileges be given in perpetuity because a neighboring country cannot move.

Finally, the assembly president took a vote on the treaty by a show of hands. Today's session opened with 344 Corregimiento representatives, but when it was time for the vote the chamber was almost full.

PAREDES ON NATIONAL GUARD PRESENCE AT TREATY DEBATE

PA131957 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Jose Hernandez interview with Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes, National Guard G1, at Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives in Panama City 12 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] As a member of the National Guard Command, could you tell us why the National Guard was present at the Monteria treaty debate since it is not a military topic?

[Answer] We were present here for the first time--although Article 2 of the national constitution provides for permanent consultation by the other civilian branches, the executive and the legislative branches, with the armed forces--because this is one of the most important issues discussed lately at the Assembly once again demonstrated that it truly reflects the feelings of the people. The Panamanians are duly represented there.

In addition, the discussion of this topic concerns all Panamanians, Mr Hernandez. This is a problem of this generation, the past generations, the Panamanians who are still in the wombs of many mothers, Panamanians in uniforms and those not in uniform.

Today's debate should fill us with pride. It included students of the two national universities. They were orderly in the way they acted. Statements by law professionals such as Dr Perez, Olimpo Saez--whom I had not met--and others are all valid. Nobody can turn his back on history.

However, I would like to say that on the road to the liberation of the people, a patriot like Torrijos--who was originally seen as a conspirator and who had no friends because other leaders did not dare befriend him because he was thought to be dangerous [words indistinct] in exchange he had to yield in other things which were not important at that moment. What happens is that nations and men are prone to conquests, and once they obtain them they brush them aside. Nobody goes to Ancon Hill. We always fought for it and now nobody visits it because it is a conquest already achieved. Men sought other conquests once the Torrijos-Carter treaties were signed and ratified.

However, when we were concerned about the Torrijos-Carter treaties when the nation was undergoing the great pressures of the plebiscite and that afternoon when the votes were being counted in the U.S. Senate, nobody thought about the Monteria treaty. No one bothered to think about it. At that time, the most important thing for us was the treaty for our liberation in the year 2000. I believe the assembly this afternoon cast a vote of confidence and appreciation for that great Panamanian, Omar Torrijos, for all the achievements that he has attained for our republic.

The way the Panamanian professionals focused on the problem here today was praised highly by the members of the General Staff. This was one way of viewing things. However, another way of viewing things is that there are two realities in the history of this nation. One of these realities is the one they presented and another can be summarized: We were still a colony just a year ago. One doesn't have to make any effort to recall that we didn't even supply our own water or electricity. We had a 90-year old-colonial enclave here. The first time I left this country, when I was very young, was from Albrook Field--we didn't even have an airport. The Americans even picked up the garbage. How could Colombia ask Panama way back then about its opinion on the Thompson-Urrutia treaty when we were a mere province of Colombia? Therefore, this generation of Panamanians--whether in uniform or not--has inherited these realities. We have coped with them, but I would say that we should keep up courage to accept things the way they were and as we received them. We must continue to solve our problems during this improvement of the independence of Panama which is finally happening. The Torrijos-Carter treaties are the approximation of the pure independence of the Republic of Panama.

We think the people will understand this. We feel that as Panamanians we should not become divided and should put our interests aside. We think we can be happy. We are a nation that lives in peace, and we must preserve it. The rights granted to Colombia for a specific time period were not granted by us; they were granted by the Americans when we still had no force as a sovereign nation, when we had no force as a republic or a country.

The only thing Torrijos did--perhaps out of emotion because Torrijos is a great patriot but he is also human--was to be reciprocal with another great Colombian, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, who, in seeing that the [Thompson-Urrutia] treaty was obstructing negotiations with the United States, declined [Colombia's rights] on behalf of 25 million Colombians almost without consulting with his advisers and thus running a risk. Therefore we have to be tolerant with Torrijos if he made any emotional mistakes while acting in good faith.

Torrijos had to give Lopez Michelsen a hand so he could save face before his own people. In doing this, Torrijos acted as a gentleman because the word pledged by a man has a lot of weight in these matters [words indistinct]. In addition, Mr Hernandez, when you have close neighbors, they become involved too.

The Panamanians are not the only ones defending the Panama Canal. Those close to us, Costa Rica and Colombia, must also defend the canal. We are not giving anything away. We are not hurting the country's dignity. We are very satisfied wi[illegible]hat we are and are proud of our compatriots. I am very proud to be a subordinate o[illegible]eral Torrijos and President Royo.

[Question] With today's approval, Panama has also permitted the Colombian Liberal Party officially to nominate Lopez Michelsen for president for the next term. Would this mean that General Torrijos is willing to return to the political arena?

[Answer] The truth is that Torrijos cannot disappear from the political arena. He is alive, he is a leader. Torrijos means peace and security. We need Torrijos for a lifetime. However, Torrijos doesn't always have to be in the frontline. There are other Panamanians, such as President Royo, who are good Panamanians. There are many more good Panamanians to come. Although Torrijos will not participate in party politics, he is still there. It was shown here today that Torrijos exists.

[Question] Another significant fact: After 17 November, the legislative branch will be expanded and the National Guard has enforced the constitution today. Does this mean that effective today the National Guard will be here at the assembly when essential things for the country are discussed?

[Answer] The constitution establishes it, Hernandez. These past 48 hours has demonstrated that this will be necessary. Times will get difficult. The world is experiencing serious situations, and if we have to come here now and then to preserve peace so that Panamanians experience the harmony we had here today, then why not do it?

[Question] Don't you think the National Guard acted hastily when, after admitting that things could be quiet at today's session, it went ahead and cordoned off the legislative palace?

[Answer] We cordoned off--well that's not the right term--we came here with a security contingent so this scene would not be marred, but there was no other reason. We didn't want any outsiders to come in and mar what was occurring here today.

FRAMPO NOTES CONCERN OVER TREATIES' OBSERVANCE

PA100429 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 1-B

[Communique released by Popular Broad Front; date not given]

[Text] The Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO) is concerned over the systematic violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties because the United States insists on applying the so-called Murphy law, or law 96-70, which is completely contrary to the basic national goals achieved through the treaties.

Ronald Reagan's election increases our concern. Reagan is no guarantee for the treaties. The future U.S. president was obstinately opposed to them and assumed colonialist positions, radically opposed to Panama's legitimate aspiration for sovereignty over the canal area.

FRAMPO will struggle for loyal observance of international agreements, self-determination of nations, nonintervention and the rules on peaceful coexistence set forth in the UN charter. In view of the continuous violations of the treaties and in view of the uncertain prospects posed by Reagan's election, FRAMPO deems it necessary for national leaders to increase their social and political support. FRAMPO calls for the unity of all political forces committed to national independence. Unity is essential if there is a real intention to keep the decolonization timetable spelled out in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the result of the not so easy efforts and struggles of generation upon generation of Panamanians.

[Signed] Dr Renato Pereira, secretary general, national executive committee.

EL SALVADOR

OPPOSITION FIGURES LEVEL CHARGES AGAINST REGIME

FDR's Menjivar in Paris

PA130455 Paris AFP in Spanish 0335 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 11 Nov (AFP)--Eight U.S. ships and 1 aircraft carrier are sailing off the Salvadoran coast and 200 marines are directly participating in the struggle against the Salvadoran opposition, Rafael Menjivar Larin, executive director of the external commission of the Revolutionary Democractic Front (FDR), stated today in this capital.

"It is worthwhile to observe the actions of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan. There is a difference between his aggressive and reactionary words and what he will be forced to do in real life. Generally, the Republicans are the ones who speak more harshly, while the Democrats are the ones who intervene," Menjivar added.

The United States is convinced that the civilian military junta is not a realistic alternative because Christian democracy no longer has the impact and prestige that it did in 1974 and because the FDR rejected the government's compromise formula whereby the army would stay in power and would join with us and with other forces, such as the Social Christians and the Social Democrats--all of this being headed by a man who has the trust of all the parties, Menjivar added. The only way out for the United States if it does not recognize the legitimate aspirations of the Salvadoran people will be to resort to a military solution and the only way out for the Salvadorans will also be to resort to amilitary solution, Menjivar stated.

Menjivar insisted on the need for the United States to reconsider the cost of an intervention in El Salvador. Such an intervention, he added, would prolong the struggle, but would not destroy the revolutionary movement. The danger of internationalizing the conflict is real in the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico, he said. Regarding Mexico, he recalled that 83 percent of Mexican oil is produced in areas close to the Central American border.

Currently we are at the preinsurrectional phase. There is a balance of forces with the army of the government, but we have the broad support of the people, he noted.

We are bringing the economy to a collapse. It is the only alternative we have despite the future difficulties this may entail. All this involves combat as does any military struggle, Menjivar noted.

The government, he added, believes that the months from October through January are essential for the Salvadoran economy since this is the harvest time for cotton, coffee and sugarcane. These crops are being and will be affected by the strikes, our actions and occupations of regions. Every day of strike represents a loss of $16 million for the government, he said.

So far this year, the gross national product (GNP) dropped 18 percent in El Salvador and the flight of capital in 1979 amounted to $1 billion, which equals this year's GNP, he said.

The international foreign exchange reserves--$650 million in 1979--now show a $44 million deficit. The United States is arranging a $650 million credit to El Salvador through international organizations (the IMF, World Bank and IDB). This money will have a twofold destination: To go abroad again and to spiral inflation since the country has no productive structure to assimilate investments, Menjivar stated.

He then referred to the diplomatic offensive of the FDR geared toward the United Nations, the nonaligned countries, the OAS, and the Conference of Political Parties of Latin America (COPAL), which is based in Mexico and which groups parties of Mexico, Ecuador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Panama, among others.

He also referred to the support of the Socialist International--principally--Sweden, Germany, Austria--and to the fact that the international Christian democracy has withdrawn support from the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party, which is experiencing deep rifts within the party.

Finally, he affirmed that a Salvadoran press agency, SALPRESS, will be created in the next 13 days and will transmit by Telex 20 minutes per day. The press agency was set up with the pool of the nonaligned countries.

Menjivar, who arrived from Belgrade where he met with ranking Yugoslav authorities, will leave tomorrow for Madrid to attend the Socialist International meeting.

Rights Commission Member

PY131816 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2220 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 11 Nov (LATIN)--A member of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission charged here today that the military junta that governs El Salvador was responsible for the death of 8,000 persons and the disappearance of another 547 in the past year.

Ivan Escobar, a member of the Human Rights Commission, made these charges during a press conference held at the Sao Paulo archbishop's office. He also charged that the military authorities are making El Salvador into a small Vietnam.

He said that two human rights commission workers were also killed, and that one of them was a woman who was taken by force from her house by heavily armed men, who were obviously acting for the military hierarchy.

Escobar, who is on a tour through three South American countries--Brazil, Venezuela and Ecuador--to expose his country's situation, said that military helicopters have dropped incendiary bombs on rural towns.

He noted that Human Rights Commission members have received death threats, and that the bodies of tortured victims have been placed at the doorstep of the Human Rights Commission.

FMLN TERMS MORAZAN, CHALATENANGO LIBERATED AREAS

PA132319 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] The northern zone of Morazan Department and the northeastern part of Chalatenango are still under the control of the insurrectional forces, despite the attack by combined Honduran and Salvadoran forces, the representatives of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) announced Monday.

"The struggles that are being waged in those areas are important enough to be described as front-ranking and revolutionary," the sources added.

"These struggles are so real that the peoples who are inside the borders of the liberated territory in each sector feel safe and return to their daily tasks, such as preparing the soil for the next planting season, harvesting coffee, implementing the industrialization of Maguey and engaging in other subsistance activities which are routinely carried out by the inhabitants of those areas."

"Although at first it was difficult for the inhabitants to understand the reason for the struggle that is being waged, it might be said that each of the citizens of those areas is already aware that it is not a capricious struggle or one waged against a government made up of one or another political faction. They know that what is at stake now is the future of a fatherland in its search for a better way and that it is not merely a matter of ideology or the building of a dictatorial system that only changes its name or its methodology."

"The occupation of this zone, which is a vast liberated area, shows that Salvadorans have learned a lot from the repression recklessly unleashed by the oligarchy and the current government. Their mistake in trying to silence the demands for justice by the firing of machineguns has truly been a lesson in civics, a lesson which the people will no longer forget."

ARMED FORCES ADMIT ARRESTING REPORTER QUEZADA

PA131358 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1808 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A Salvadoran reporter arrested 28 October belongs to the leftwing People's Liberation Army [EPL], the armed forces have reported. On a national television network program, the armed forces reported that reporter Francisco Quezada, 25, was arrested as he was taking pictures and filming criminal activities by subversive groups. During the television program the armed forces reported that Quezada belonged to the EPL and that he had been hired by the guerrillas. Quezada appeared in the film "The Armed Forces," explaining a guerrilla group's actions in a rather poorly edited filmstrip. No Salvadoran press association has protested his arrest.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA REJECTS UN RECOMMENDATION ON BELIZE

PA131244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0116 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemala does not accept the recommendation handed down Tuesday by the UN General Assembly for Great Britain to grant independence to Belize in 1981.

This was stated here Wednesday by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, who pointed out that the future of the Belize territory is the object of bilateral negotiations between this country and Great Britain.

The neighboring territory of Belize, covering 22,000 square km, is a British colony in Central America which Guatemala has been claiming for the past 100 years.

"We reiterate that the United Nations has no competence to direct legal proceedings on the Belize case, for which reason its recommendations on this issue have no validity," stated Castillo. The official regretted that a traditionally serious forum, such as the UN General Assembly, has intervened in the Belize case, which is not its prerogative.

POLICE, ARMY TO COMB WESTERN REGION FOR GUERRILLAS

PA131400 Guatemala City Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1720 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The police and army will coordinate efforts to comb the country's western region to capture guerrilla elements. According to official sources, this operation is intended to enhance the security of the inhabitants of the area.

It is believed that no less than 5,000 policemen and military troops from the country's southwest will participate in the operation. Elements from the 6th Command, the national and judicial police and the army will function jointly in this operation.

In the past few days, guerrilla activities have increased in the departments of Quezaltenango, Solola and Huehuetenango. In the El Palmar region there was a clash between army troops and a guerrilla unit. According to official sources, the western region will be combed until the subversive groups that have been operating there are eliminated.

Meanwhile, air units have been watching areas, especially in Huehuetenango, to control guerrilla groups. According to residents of these areas, several helicopters frequently fly over the region. In the past few hours, there have been several terrorist activities there: Bombs have been exploded and the department's university center was set on fire.

MLN REORGANIZES RANKS IN PROVINCES

PA081338 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 29 Oct p 1, 10

[Summary] It was announced today that the National Liberation Movement [MLN] is reorganizing its ranks in the provinces. Party officials said they will continue their visits to all departments in the republic, where they will reorganize some branches and create others.

HONDURAS

LEFTIST MILITANTS SEIZE RED CROSS BUILDING

PA140108 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2134 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Tecugicalpa, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Militants of the leftist National Coordinating Board of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People today seized the Honduran Red Cross building in this capital.

Some 15 coordinating board members arrived peacefully at the site, announcing that they would occupy the building to protest Red Cross indifference toward Salvadorans seeking refuge in Honduras to escape violence in their own country. The Honduran Red Cross blood bank and national directorate also operate in the occupied building.

Twenty-five employees of the institution and other individuals were trapped inside the building at the time of the occupation. The movement's leaders explained, however, that these people are not regarded as hostages. They were simply inside the building when all exits were locked. Many other Red Cross employees were able to get out of the building before its gates were locked.

The coordinating board is demanding the creation of a clinical aid center for Salvadoran refugees in Honduras in the border towns of Camasca, Guarita and Nueva Ocotepeque. Over 10,000 Salvadorans are currently living in Honduras. They arrived in this country after fleeing the violent internal situation in their country.

The members of the coordinating board siad that they also want the Honduran Government to stop intervening in the affairs of El Salvador and they want the Honduran Army to stop aiding the Salvadoran National Guard.

Police immediately surrounded the occupied building and a female militant of the coorinating board reported on the phone that if the police hadn't done this, the militants would have already abandoned the place.

This is the first time that the coordinating board has claimed credit for an action of this type.

BRIEFS

CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLES--The first five articles of the new Honduran constitution were approved on 6 November in the third debate by the National Constituent Assembly. [Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1925 GMT 7 Nov 80 PA]

NEW RADIO STATION--A new radio station to be called La Voz del Cafe will go on the air in December in the city of El Paraiso. Dr Manuel Antonio Ordonez is its owner. [Text] [Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1959 GMT 6 Nov 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS ADDRESS STUDENT RALLY IN CAPITAL

Moises Hassan

PA140142 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Speech by Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a student rally in Managua's Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza in support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--live]

[Excerpts] Today, over 1 year after our victory, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] continues to say that national reconstruction and the creation of a new society in Nicaragua can only be achieved through national unity.

This has been understood by most Nicaraguans, even by some who do not belong to the FSLN. But there are still some people, who--when we were fighting in Nicaragua, when the blood of Nicaraguans was being shed, when the triumph of the FSLN and the people of Nicaragua was nearing--were out of Nicaragua, in South America, Europe and North America seeking ways to wrest the triumph from the Nicaraguan people. They were seeking ways to promote the intervention of the so-called inter-American peace force.

These people are struggling to place obstacles in the way of the creation of a new Nicaragua and with these obstacles they want divert the strength of the Nicaraguan people to the old paths, to the paths they would like to follow. In other words, they would like a few privileged persons to be free to continue exploiting, and they would like to have freedom of expression, but only if they control the news media. They do not want to give the Nicaraguan people the right to strive against exploitation or the right to have freedom of expression. Their freedom of expression is the freedom of expression of their newspaper, the freedom of expression of their radio station which does not speak for the people but for a small minority which has enriched itself for many years at the expense of the sweat of the Nicaraguan people. This is the path they want to follow.

This is why they constantly strive to destroy national unity. They also have dangerous visions. They dream that the presence of a specific president in the United States will change the course of this revolution.

They are full of illusions with the change of government in the United States. They feel encouraged, confident and think: We'll show them! The U.S. Government will put an end to the Sandino-communists and put us in power. They will do this for the sake of certain reactionary parties and forces that want to dominate Nicaragua at will, so that we can manage the Nicaraguan people as we used to do. Naturally, we will allow ourselves to be managed by this president who generously gives us Nicaragua as a feudal holding.

This means the U.S. Government is opposed to the FSLN and will support the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement millionares, the slaves of Yankee imperialism. This situation is very dangerous. It is a dangerous and irresponsible attitude that can lead to situations of confrontation which the Sandinist Front is doing everything possible to avoid, not out of weakness but out of a sense of responsibility. If we had to, if circumstances in this country forced the hand of the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist Front, it would be no trouble for the Nicaraguan people or the Sandinist Front to crush these enemies of the people. We can crush them in 24 hours. These small groups, enemies of national unity and national progress would no longer exist. However, this is not what the Sandinist Front wants. It wants to keep calm to the last moment and while provocations constantly occur. The Sandinist Front remains patient and tolerant because it understands that these four small groups of businessmen will not force the Nicaraguan people to break their monolithic national unity.

Honest businessmen in this country, merchants, industrialists and professionals should avoid pressures from those who are representing them now.

There are persons who have taken advantage of the inertia and the lack of participation of these sectors and they have usurped their representation by speaking in the name of all businessmen and all professionals in this country. They are also leading the country into difficult situations. They are undermining national unity while the enemy attacks our borders, while the enemy violates our airspace, as it is doing practically every day.

While the enemy prepares its plans for attack and sabotage, these four gentlemen have usurped the representation of all businessmen and professionals in this country. These four gentlemen are domestically helping, perhaps unwittingly--let us give them the benefit of the doubt--to create situations of instability and are helping to undermine the bases of the Sandinist people's regime.

Now, for example, there are small groups of agitators in schools. I do not know if the university has had any, but in schools small groups of agitators have appeared. They are the mama's boys who crawled under the bed when there was a war here. These are the ones who went abroad, but never shouted against Somoza or burned a Somozist Party flag. When they spoke of Somoza they referred to him as the president, Div Gen Don Anastasio Somoza Debayle. These agitators are trying to infiltrate the youth of Nicaragua; they try to create divisionism and confusion among youth of Nicaragua.

These are the same boys whose parents sent them out of the country so they wouldn't participate in the literacy campaign. This business of teaching someone how to read is not for my little boys and this working school is not for my little boys. They will not soil their hands or mix with the mob. My little boys will remain here protected, preparing to manage stores and businesses and to continue managing the same people we managed during our regime of freedom and democracy. There they are ones we see when we pass by [words indistinct] provoking our companeros on patrol.

We must assume this ideological struggle and help the companeros who are confused or undecided, those who have scant political ability. These companeros must understand the maneuvers of this small group of millionaires and some of their children.

Rafael Cordova Rivas

PA140314 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1835 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Speech by Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a student rally held in Managua's Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza in support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--live]

[Text] The conspirators of 1811 who confronted Spanish imperialism in Granada ranged in age from 16 to 19 years old. Battered, ragged and hungry, the San Jacinto troop was also made up of youths. The young have made all revolutions. Young people were also the ones who fought the Nicaraguan revolution which climaxed on 19 July. [applause]

It may be true that young people are manipulated at times. It may be true that at times young people are deceived and led down paths that do not lead to the country's welfare. But, young people have always existed, clean young people without commitments and ready to fight and die for its ideals. These young people always take the path that is best for the country and the people. [applause]

Young people are the driving force of society. Young people are the catalyst that makes revolutions possible. Young people are the social and human sector which does not allow society to stagnate. This is why young people are a society's most precious jewel. Young people always advance. They never stay in the rear. They always advance confronting what is to come. [shouting]

We must maintain unity; we must maintain national unity because alien, internationalist and imperialist forces are trying to destabilize our country. Reactionaries abroad promote reactionaries at home.

We must have the unity of all young people, political groups, labor unions, workers, peasants and university students to defend national integrity.

This is not a matter of seeing which party has more strength or power. This is not a matter of seeing which party will mobilize more people or need the vote of more persons to remain in power or to attain it. This is a matter of defending Nicaragua, of defending our country from the maneuvers organized by a manipulator we all know and whom we must defeat again along our borders. [shouting, applause]

Sergio Ramirez

PA140224 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1839 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a student rally held in Managua's Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza in support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--live]

[Excerpts] Companeros, the first thing I want to say today, in my brief words to close this rally, is that in recent days reactionaries have been boasting that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] does not have popular support, that the poor people in Nicaragua are no longer with the FSLN and that Nicaraguan young people are no longer with the FSLN. These gentlemen, regardless of how blind and deaf they may be, must realize that young people are, and will remain, with the FSLN. [applause]

These gentlemen are naturally in a minority. They are a minority because it is clear that most Nicaraguans, the masses, are not made up of businessmen, millionaires or the rich. The masses are made up of professionals, technicians and middle sectors who are not rich; they are made up of the vast majority of people who are poor and who have participated in the armed struggle and in this revolution because they hope that it will completely change structures in this country so that we will no longer have paupers and misery in Nicaragua. [applause]

Therefore, the only path opened to a clearly identified minority, such as this one, is to try to attract people to its cause by deceiving the poor. It tells the poor that there is a horrible dictatorship in Nicaragua, an extremist dictatorship, that we are in the hands of Cuba and the Soviet Union, and that we are promoting a dictatorship in which we are already living.

It is only by means of these lies and deceit that they can hope to obtain followers. However, they conceal their real identity because it would be absurd to tell a poor man that someone is a millionaire and a socialist at the same time. Therefore, a millionaire who has 7 or 8 thousand manzanas of land, or large factories--which, I repeat, is not illegal in this country--cannot go to a poor man and tell him that a person who owns such a large amount of economic interests is a socialist. These are contradictory things.

Therefore, they must conceal these economic, selfish and millionaire interests behind a series of falsehoods and the word socialism must be linked with the word freedom so it can be acceptable to these interests. They speak of democracy, public freedoms, freedom of the press, but they conceal the fact that the only freedom which ended in this country forever is the freedom to mercilessly exploit the poor in Nicaragua. [applause]

Therefore, when these small groups talk of national unity, they say the Sandinist Front understands it only from the point of view of its interests as a political party. But, when these minority groups speak of national unity, they are merely speaking of having the power they once wielded returned to them.

The day before yesterday, the higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] published a full page notice in the newspapers. The notice says that the COSEP has written a 65-page communique and that it is just publishing a summary of it. In the communique, the COSEP claims to make an analysis of the results of the government's program during the past months.

This is a deceitful document because it tries to deceive the people about the results of this government. It is demagogic to say here, for example, that if there is a scarcity of rice, corn and beans, the revolutionary government is to blame, because these gentlemen have forgotten a fact they always want to forget. That is to say, the people's power was achieved in a costly and bloody war in which they never participated. [applause]

Therefore, we can never understand national unity if this means that the people's power will be returned completely to the rich, as they would like it to be; and this is their only position.

However, national unity must exist. We are the first to realize the need for national unity. We tell these sectors, which are now maneuvering against the revolutionary people's power, that there is a place for them in national unity; there is a place for them in the country's production and in the country's joint economy. Also, they can participate politically within the State Council.

This national unity exists. If it did not exist, an honest man, a man like Rafael Cordova Rivas, a man who was tested in every possible way by Somozism, which tried to corrupt him and never could, would not be in the government junta. [applause]

Therefore, we want national unity. The Sandinist Front and the National Reconstruction Government promote national unity. It is one of the bases of the Sandinist Front program. It was not imposed on the Sandinist Front but it has emerged as a conviction and historical need of the reconstruction process and of the revolutionary process. These gentlemen have a place in national unity.

However, there is a difference. Let us consider it from the point of view of blackmail or pressure, or because people may have wanted to share the popular power in this revolution. Some of these gentlemen withdrew from the State Council and went home, believing that we were going to drag them back by making concessions. This is a serious mistake. This is a very dangerous error. We want national unity; we defend this concept and are ready to hold dialogue with them about national unity in order to rebuild the country. But, first they have to return to the State Council where their seats are. [applause]

The State Council will not be liquidated, closed or finished just because its seats are empty. It would be eliminated if it were abandoned by the farmworkers, rural workers, workers of the most important labor unions in the country, mayors of the districts represented here, Sandinist Defense Committees, the patriotic (?clergy), that is, the national clergy association which is represented in the State Council. If these forces left the State Council there would be a crisis and we would have to admit it. But as long as the people's forces, the fundamental forces of this revolution remain there, the State Council will exist as a body of popular power in the country. [applause]

Companeros, young people continue playing that fundamental role we spoke about. As Cordova Rivas said, young people continue to be the country's driving force. As long as young people are with the revolution, there can be many reactionaries, there can be many persons defending their private interests, but the revolution will have the force of the future, the force of the new Nicaragua we are building, which is the force of its young people.

Long live the FSLN! Long live the 19 July Sandinist Youth! Free fatherland or death!

STATE COUNCIL CRISIS STIRS CONTROVERSY

Sandinist Officials' News Conference

PA140024 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0027 GMT 13 Nov 80

[News conference by Carlos Nunez Tellez, commander of the revolution and president of the State Council; Guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres, member of the Defense and Security Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN; Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, member of the FSLN National Secretariat; Companero Plutarco Anduray, main representative of the Independent Liberal Party to the State Council and vice president of the council, and Carlos Garcia Caracas, member of the People's Social-Christian Party, on walkout by some delegates from the State Council--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] I am from Radio Noticias. When will the next meeting be held?

[Nunez] From the beginning we have been operating normally. Fortunately, there are two or three sessions remaining in which we will make an effort to pass all the bills that are pending. I wish to note something that has caused us great concern: Among the decisions that were not taken is a matter of great importance which was being clamored for. It was the bill on working hours on the coffee farms which, because of the situation, was not discussed or approved. There are two or three sessions remaining before the State Council goes into recess on 4 December.

[Question] Diego Zamora of Radio Educacion, channel 11 and UNO MAS UNO of Mexico: I would like to ask the commander about some statements made by representatives of the business sector who summoned us to a news conference at 1400 today. We asked them if actions of that kind are a part of the struggle for power. What is your opinion, commander? They replied that yes, they are going to try, through elections, as a first measure, to win power.

[Nunez] This is clear. The intent here is to find the wounds of the revolution and inflame them. The intent is to take every opportunity to gain strength, and we are happy that at last they are stating clearly what they are planning--to take power.

We say it is clear because this in itself constitutes a framework for the rules of the game in this revolution. Well then, I do not know if it was a slip, or a matter of tactics, or whether it was the result of the state of effervescence or confusion that led them to state this position. But there is something very clear which we have stated and reiterated and that is the position of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the position of the FSLN, that is known to the revolutionary, progressive and mass sectors of this country: It is that power here was seized with weapons and that to defend this power--which means to defend this revolution--we will do everything in our power. It is all right for them to say that they are struggling for power; the only recommendation that we would make to them is that they do not embark on adventures.

But there is one thing that should be clear when we outline our position: That we are talking about a problem of national security, that we have been providing evidence of these dangers, of some of these dangers, and that in this regard, whether they wish to or not, whether or not they think they are doing so, whether their participation is individual or collective, actions of this kind, which in time and space are considered to be large-scale actions, create a problem of national security involving all the people. In those circumstances, if they seek power, attempting to justify themselves with those arguments and those situations, the forces of the revolution are sufficiently powerful to sweep them away.

[Question] Juan [name indistinct] of La Voz de Nicaragua: Commander, we know that at present the people are building bonfires in the streets and are demonstrating. We talked with them. They felt the State Council has to serve as an escape valve to prevent direct confrontations between the opposing classes in the country. With the withdrawal of the bourgeois sector this morning, we wonder whether that action begins a new phase in the ideological struggle of the social classes in Nicaragua and we would also like to know what position the FSLN is going to take, because the people are waiting for guidance.

[Tellez] You say the people want guidance. There is one factor that must be taken into account: The people are well aware of the problems, of the forces that are in motion here, of the content of the revolution, of the role of the vanguard, of the existence of the junta. They are well aware of the very nature of the State Council.

It cannot be said here that we have launched a campaign or placed large headlines in the newspapers or broadcast over the radio for the people to take to the streets. We are not preparing propaganda for the radio, television, signs, posters and so forth. The masses have taken to the streets because they know clearly what the people want. [Words indistinct] the State Council does not exist because of the presence of certain political parties and economic groups; it exists basically because of the presence of the mass organizations, of the organized people.

[Question] [Words indistinct] I would like to know if the (?refusal) of private enterprise and certain sectors to participate in state organizations could result in the long-term consequence that the (?Sandinist) Front would take up the vanguard position of the popular organizations and there would begin a phase which would be qualitatively different from the preceding one--a phase of class struggle.

[Nunez] We have been clear regarding this matter. (?What we have) to ask is whether a provocation of this type will either alter or force the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to push aside existing postulates.

At present, the FSLN is the vanguard. This has been authentically proven in real life. The class struggle has already emerged. It is the workers' struggle to enforce laws in this country in a large number of productive centers and in a large number of places where people still want to obey laws as if they were nothing but wet paper, like in the past. There have been struggles when workers have tried to learn about the production goals--be it in the state or private sectors--in order to learn about their duties and to make an effort, particularly with regard to the type of production that is vital for our country. They struggle to make themselves heard when they have to make critical comments, when they have to discuss specific problems and when they have to try to obtain commitments. And nobody has helped as much as the FSLN to persuade the majority of our people, to make them understand about the need to march together. Nobody except the FSLN has had to stand in a factory to explain to the workers the reason for the national reconstruction, and the participation of all sectors in it.

This is true because after 19 July our people aired all their feelings, rejecting any manifestation that reminded them of the past. And the first thing they asked was why were actions not taken right then against their exploiters of yesterday. Some of these exploiters left because they had pending accounts; others, with a determined and (?a more or less) committed attitude stayed, but all of these people in one way or another had been a part of the system of domination.

Had the Higher Council of Private Enterprise arrived at the factory to explain matters it would not have managed to make itself understood. [sentence indistinct] Had the social Christian Party arrived there, they would not even have let it speak. Had the Democratic Conservative Party arrived there, it would have been even worse. The same thing would have happened if the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] had arrived there. It is the FSLN which, as a vanguard, has precisely helped to persuade all sectors of the need to march together in order to achieve the objectives of national reconstruction.

And we have had difficulties. On our reconstruction path, we have had advances, but we have also made mistakes. Some of these mistakes have had to do with development, others with the lack of experience. But there is no greater teaching than the mistake that is assimilated and overcome. And we have been advancing. To prove this, there stand all the achievements of this fatherland that was destroyed and torn apart! So in this regard, the FSLN is a vanguard. It is only 1 year, or rather 15 months, since the revolutionary victory, but provocations of this type will not make it turn away from its path, a path that was pointed out in advance, which calls for the fulfillment of all national reconstruction goals in order to guarantee that our country will experience a period of economic development and that the social benefits and demands of our people can be defended more rapidly.

[Question] (Hugo) Hernandez, of EL NEUVO DIARIO. As everyone knows, two individuals, an army member and (?the chief) of the border guards, were shot to death at the northern border.

Before coming to this conference we were asked to express to you the worries of a number of people who phoned us, including relatives of those (?who had been killed). They asked what we are waiting for, if we are waiting for hundreds or thousands of deaths at the border before stopping these demonstrations and these internal conspiracies. I now pass this question on to you.

[Torres] When Commander Tellez commented on the issue of being a vanguard--or rather it was Commander Nunez who did, if I am not mistaken--he explained that the FSLN has been a vanguard to the extent that it manages to correctly interpret our people's deepest aspirations and deals with the major contradictions that must be resolved at each stage of the process. Don't forget: Our struggle and our revolution were strategically defined 20 years ago and the FSLN will continue to be a vanguard to the extent that it can provide truly correct and truly positive responses to these needs.

We have already made three protests. We have even indicated to the Honduran Government our concern over the violations of our borders and the raids into our territory by armed groups coming from that country.

We have expressed our concern because we know of the mobilizations of the Honduran Army which have been carried out precisely, we believe, in their zeal to protect their borders. In order to mobilize 100, 20, 40 or 50 men these groups need to have cooperation, support bases and support organizations, from a material point of view. We know this because we once were guerrillas.

We expressed our concern through our government junta and in the last news conference held by our government junta and national directorate. The enemy is provoking us for the specific reason to get us to react so that they can then exploit this situation to detract politically from our revolution and to create a favorable climate for aggressions on a larger scale.

In this respect we must remain calm, sober and confident that we are doing the best possible and coming up with the best solutions.

[Unidentified speaker] According to the statements made by Commander Torres, the problem is being dealt with equanimity and in a mature way as befits serious rulers. However, he wanted to take advantage of the opportunity to announce that at this moment, the Revolutionary Patriotic Front is meeting to assume the defense of the revolutionary interest.

We have even been informed that the front is even considering the possibility--if this situation of aggression and provocations continue, thereby creating unrest in the country and delaying its reconstruction process--of asking the government junta to declare a state of emergency to guide the country toward national reconstruction.

[Question] [Passage indistinct] four or five sessions to adjourn, the State Council will continue [words indistinct]?

[Unidentified speaker] We have not discussed this yet and would like to hear the opinions of the rest of the members of the State Council directive. Concerning whether the withdrawal [retiro] is final, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise speaks of withdrawing in its communique, just that. Don't forget that the (?Nicaraguan Workers Federation) speaks of an indefinite withdrawal. In the case of the political party, Alvaro Jerez stood up and said, I withdraw in protest against this session; these were his words. The other two, naturally stood up. We do not know if this is one of their characteristic demonstrations of not approving the actions of the State Council, although we understand it as an expression of solidarity. But, officially, they have not informed us they are withdrawing.

State of Emergency Request

PA131948 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution, which is made up of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and several revolutionary parties, met in Managua last night to request that the government declare a state of emergency.

This was announced last night by Carlos Garcia Caracas, People's Social-Christian Party representative to the State Council, during a news conference held by Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the council, to explain the incidents which took place at noon yesterday, when opposition parties and the private sector abruptly left the session of the State Council.

Montealegre: Walkout Temporary

PA132327 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Jaime Montealegre, State Council representative of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, has denied saying that his group wants to gain political power in Nicaragua. What we want is democracy and political pluralism, the basis for national unity, as set forth in the National Reconstruction Government program.

Montealegre said that the private sector has pointed out inconsistencies in the government's programs and it wants an answer. We want to be told where we are wrong, Montealegre stated.

Regarding yesterday's walkout from the State Council by the business representatives and the labor federations, he said it is true that it had been previously planned. He noted that in the State Council they said everything they were not allowed to say at the Nandaime rally.

He said they walked out but they have not withdrawn, meaning that he will return. However, Montealegre did not specify what he is waiting for; he did not specify whether he is waiting for the junta to respond or to hold a dialogue.

Montealegre seemed rather upset by a statement made last night that the private sector wants to gain political power in Nicaragua. He seemed nervous and gave a few orders while he was being interviewed by the station reporter. He said the private sector will release a communique on the takeover of political power this afternoon.

Radio Sandino Comment

PA132029 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Let the people judge. Let the people judge the interests served by the parties that withdrew yesterday from the State Council. Looking at the draft bills the State Council has discussed, we can see what the work has been of the minority parties and what the work has been of the mass organizations represented there.

This is so the people can realize the nature and objectives of the bills presented. So they can see what activities have been carried out by those who are demanding more participation in what they argue for so much, like the policy of national unity, and can see who has caused more disorder and provocations in the State Council.

Let us see the bills presented by the National Democratic Movement [MDN]. A draft bill for establishing relations with Red China: This was unmasked before the State Council as a diversionist maneuver of that sector. A motion to respect the physical integrity of Omar (Jalum): This bill sought to create the necessary climate so that if (Jalum) were imprisoned they could claim his imprisonment was unjustified despite the security investigations by the state and proof that existed against him. A motion to give a vote of support to the Polish workers and against intervention by imperialist countries: This bill was also unmasked in due time as another MDN provocation.

Now let us take a look at some of the draft bills and motions presented by the Social Christian Party [PSC]. A draft bill to request a report of proceedings from the Sandinist police: This was part of the campaign to discredit state institutions, to compare the method of operation of the Sandinist police with the organizations of the past. In due time this was cleared up. At that time they did not protest the killing of more than 60 policemen in the line of duty. Another PSC bill required all political parties to participate in the 19 July celebration and required the Planning Ministry to issue a report on the mixed economy so that the council could discuss aspects of national economy; and to issue a report on the conditions and scope of the mass organizations, particularly the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS]. This was an outright provocation against the CDS because it sought something that was already established in the statute of rights and guarantees. These examples suffice. The Democratic Conservative Party presented a draft bill on political parties.

These were some of the draft bills presented by those who demand national unity but have done nothing to develop it. These have only been diversionist maneuvers which do not benefit the working class at all.

These are some of the draft bills submitted by the mass organizations and the government junta, truly responding to the urgent needs of our people and to the need for creating the new juridical order that the revolution needs.

To make a comparison, here are some of the draft bills and motions the Sandinist Youth has introduced to the State Council: It proposes the salutation by the State Council of the first literacy congress, a pronouncement on the killing of a brigade member, a proposal that one of the State Council sessions be dedicated to literacy and that the council form a committee to receive the brigade members, a proposal for recognition of the literacy crusade, a law for recognition of the literacy crusade, a law for protection of the brigade members, social security benefits for the brigade members, a pronouncement on the killing of brigade member Napoleon Davila, a draft bill on the creation of a mid-level education advisory council and a pronouncement on the situation in Chile as result of the plebiscite and against Pinochet.

Now let us see some of the bills submitted by the CDS: A draft bill regulating housing obtained with state financing, a motion for a council committee to receive the brigade members, a joint pronouncement with the Farmworkers Association and the Sandinist Workers Federation regarding the $75 million loan.

Here are some of the proposals submitted by the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association [AMNLAE]: A prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors, a pronouncement condemning attacks by Somozists from Honduran territory. Here are some of the proposals submitted by the Independent General Labor Confederation. A motion requesting a report from the Health Ministry on poor service to the public, a draft bill reforming article 115 of the labor code, a draft bill adding to the law of illegal land tenure.

Here are some of the bills presented by the CST [Sandinist Workers Federation]: a motion (?calling on) organizations that have not joined the State Council, and this really reflects the spirit of the mass organizations on what should be national unity; a draft bill of reforms of article 177 of the labor code for the benefit of the workers; a draft bill regulating the nutritional and work conditions of workers; a draft bill regulating work conditions in coffee plantations which was up for discussion yesterday.

But what happened? Who are the ones responsible for this bill not being discussed? On this subject, Commander Hugo Torres, secretary of the council, stated:

[Begin recording] Yes, we were to have discussed the work conditions and social benefits of the coffee workers today. It was for the benefit of the coffee pickers, regulating the wages to be paid them, their health and working conditions. Precisely because of the disorder created today by Jaime Montealegre and company, we were not able to discuss this. Let the farmworkers hear this well. The coffee pickers should hear this: The State Council was not able to approve this draft bill which was going to benefit them immediately, and this has been precisely because of the provocations by these individuals and the disorder they caused in the State Council which prevented the session from continuing. [end [recording]

We could go on enumerating bills which have been submitted to the council by organizations which do believe in national unity, which do practice national unity, which do support national unity. These organizations are the ones which have made national unity more than a simple phrase in the face of the attitude of other provocatory groups which have turned the Council into a forum for diversionism and a forum to promote their own interests.

HELICOPTER INCIDENT WITH HONDURAS 'TOTALLY RESOLVED'

PA140022 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Intercepted in progress]

[Text] ...the three Nicaraguans who were riding a helicopter has no political or military meaning. It was all an accident due to lack of experience.

The Honduran Government has given ample explanations to Nicaraguan revolutionary authorities concerning the incident which involved three Nicaraguans who were on a journalistic mission along the border but through an involuntary error ended up on Honduran territory and were arrested. Our government has accepted the explanations and so the incident has been settled. Although outside forces want to cause an international conflict, there is no reason for the peoples and governments of Honduras and Nicaragua to have such disputes. Everything is back to normal and Nicaraguan authorities are again trying to have excellent relations with the northern neighbor.

According to what Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez said, the three Nicaraguans who have been detained at the 11th Military Battalion in Choluteca, Honduras for the past 3 days will be in Managua tomorrow at the latest. Assurances that the three fellow nationals will return tomorrow were given to our government by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat.

Our fellow citizens are in good condition and they do not feel like prison inmates since they have been given every accomodation during their detention. Here is what the acting foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] the return of the helicopter and the three prisoners. They will probably be here tomorrow and they have been allowed to receive visitors. They are in excellent condition and are being treated well. They are being held in the 11th Battalion prison in Choluteca. They are not being kept in cells but in a room with beds and all the necessary facilities. They have been given every accomodation and they feel well. They have no complaint and they are easily accessible. Some embassy staffers even went to Choluteca to visit them every day. Our consul talked to them for as long as he desired.

There is no problem. The Honduran Government does not see this as a serious incident. It involved a violation through an oversight and lack of skill on the part of the pilot and so forth. What is needed now, since we have already claimed the helicopter, is to make some customary arrangements so that it will be returned tomorrow.

[Question] The problem then is resolved?

[Answer] The problem is totally resolved.

[Question] What about the protest note mentioned in the past few days?

[Answer] The Honduran ambassador himself termed the note a routine measure. It is not so serious as some media have tried to portray.

[Question] Therefore, it won't have any long-term effect.

[Answer] No, none. [end recording]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN LATE DECEMBER

FL131606 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The next meeting of the People's Government National Assembly will take place in late December, Raul Roa, member of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] Central Committee and interim president of that high government body, has announced in Camaguey City. He added that this meeting of the National Assembly is of great importance because laws affecting the country's future will be discussed. Among them are those related to the 1981-1985 5-year plan, the one on next year's sole program of social and economic development, the national budget and the one on protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

Roa stressed that the fourth period of sessions closes a year of fruitful work in the organization and improvement of the state and institutional mechanisms. He also said that in these 4 years of work the people's government has become an increasingly more noticeable, stronger and firmer instrument of socialist democracy.

1981 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA CONCLUDED

FL131758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The 1981 trade protocol between the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been signed at the Foreign Trade Ministry in Havana. According to the agreement, which regulates the exchange of merchandise between the two countries in 1981, the Bulgarian side will export to Cuba machinery, foodstuffs, medicine, chemical products, sheetmetal, spare parts and a 25,000-ton bulk cargo ship. Cuba in turn will supply Bulgaria with raw sugar, molasses, computer equipment, citrus fruit, alcoholic beverages, candy, fruit juices, marble, coffee makers, pressure cookers and other articles.

The protocol was signed by Jose de la Fuente, Cuban vice minister of foreign trade, and by (Marin Marinov), deputy minister of (?foreign) trade of Bulgaria.

CASTRO DECORATES OUTSTANDING WORKERS

FL131237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first party secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has presented the Jesus Menendez medal to several of the 34 workers chosen as most outstanding in the 1979 socialist emulation. Politburo members and leaders of mass organizations also presented the respected award at a formal and emotional ceremony held at the protocol hall of El Laguito, Havana. The leaders of the best manual canecutting brigades and workers who most distinguished themselves in the various areas of sugar production in the past harvest were also decorated.

After the national anthem was played, Fidel and other leaders walked to the middle of the hall and pinned the medals on the selfless workers. Later, Fidel spoke at length with them, expressing interest in their work and asking them about the forthcoming sugar harvest.

It was learned at the ceremony that the top leadership of the party, state and mass organizations awarded the medal in the name of the whole society as a just and deserved recognition of the men and women who, with their selflessness and example, symbolize the people's revolutionary conscience.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS COURTESIES, FACILITIES TO GRENADA

FL131430 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Government of Barbados has withdrawn all the usual VIP courtesies and facilities offered to officials of foreign governments from Grenada. The withdrawal is effective immediately.

A spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs said yesterday that it will be maintained until a satisfactory explanation is received from the Government of Grenada of the "insulting and abusive personal references and of the unfounded and disparaging remarks" made in a statement by Grenada Prime Minister Mr Maurice Bishop on Thursday.

In this statement, Prime Minister Bishop reacted to Prime Minister Adams' call for immediate general elections in Grenada, by describing his Barbadian counterpart as a "yard fowl who still feels he has not got enough problems in his own backyard and that he could find time to wash his mouth in Grenada's business".

The Government of Barbados said in a message sent to the Government of Grenada yesterday that Prime Minister Bishop's statement was being treated by them as highly offensive and totally unacceptable. The message reads:

"The Ministry of External Affairs of Barbados presents its compliments to the Ministry of External Affairs of Grenada and has the honor to draw attention to a statement broadcast over Radio Free Grenada on Friday, November 7 which has caused grave concern to the Government of Barbados.

"In that broadcast the prime minister of Grenada, honorable Maurice Bishop, is reported to have stated: "For a country where political murders remain unsolved and where murders and rapes of poor people are on a constant rise Uncle Tom Adams of Barbados still feels he hasn't got enough problems in his own backyard that he could find time to wash his mouth in Grenada's business.

"Like an expectant dog barking for his supper he rushes in to please his new master Reagan like all good yard fowls by attacking Grenada.

"What Adams does not seem to know is that America itself was born in revolution. The France we know today was born in revolution, and even Britain we know today was born in revolution, and whatever we the people of Grenada may think of Tom Adams and his government we would think it out of place to suggest to them that the people of Barbados make their own revolution and once and for all get rid of Uncle Tomism.

"We repeat once more our unshakeable position in support for the United Nations principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other states. We consider Adams' statement to be a provocative and hostile act against Grenada. We hope that those who start wars know how to end them."

"The Government of Barbados finds it incredible that the head of any government, espcially of a neighboring CARICOM state, could have referred to the head of another government in such abusive and insulting terms and could have made such unfounded and disparaging remarks about the people of Barbados.

"The Government of Barbados requests an immediate explanation from the Government of Grenada of the insulting and abusive personal references and of the unfounded and disparaging remarks made in the statement which are being treated by the Government of Barbados as highly offensive and totally unacceptable.

"The Ministry of External Affairs of Barbados takes this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of External Affairs of Grenada the assurances of its highest consideration."

"A spokesman from the Ministry of External Affairs has also stated that until a satisfactory reply has been received from the Government of Grenada, the usual VIP courtesies and facilities offered to officials of the Grenada Government will be withdrawn. The withdrawal of the facilities takes immediate effect."

ADAMS WARNS OF FINANCIAL THREAT POSED BY GRENADA

FL131535 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] Bridgetown, 10 Nov (CANA)--Barbados Prime Minister J.K.G. (Tom) Adams has warned that Grenada's failure to hold general elections could dry up the flow of international funds into the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

Adams told a rally of his ruling Barbados Labor Party (BLP) in the rural St George Parish last night, that the continued failure of the Grenada Government--which emerged from a March 1979 coup--to hold elections could ultimately affect the entire Caribbean Community (CARICOM), as well as the CDB.

"Sooner or later, the overseas agencies from whom the CDB borrows money will start saying that we are not putting any money into your bank if some of it is likely to go to Grenada," he said.

Adams said that several foreign governments have already told the Grenada administration that it cannot expect any aid until elections are held.

Adams' remarks were the latest salvo in a continuing war of words between the two neighboring CARICOM states, after the Barbadian leader last Tuesday repeated an earlier call for free and fair elections in Grenada.

Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop retorted by accusing Adams of trying to please the new Republican administration about to take over in the United States, through attacks on Grenada.

Barbados described Bishops' response as insulting and abusive, and retaliated by withdrawing all VIP courtesies to Grenadian Government officials.

Adams said he has been demanding general elections in Grenada, because of the personal role he and his ministers played in securing Western recognition of the Grenada Government after the March 1979 coup d'etat.

Adams said that Bishop "faithfully" promised the Barbados Government and Adams personally that elections will be held in a "very short time", and that Barbados agreed to provide technical help in preparing for voting.

Adams disclosed that then British Prime Minister James Callaghan telephoned him from London, seeking his advice on whether or not recognition should be accorded to the new Grenada Government following the coup.

". . . I said: Bishop has promised to hold elections soon to legitimize the whole regime. He said: Would you recommend that recognition be offered to that regime on that basis. I said: Yes," Adams told the mass meeting.

Thus, the Barbadian leader said that when no election is held it reflects on him.

Adams also reported that he and his ministers have been approached a number of times by people wanting to overthrow the Grenada Government. Ministers, he said, have been awakened after midnight by people seeking Barbadian Government help in removing the Government of Grenada.

Information

He said that he personally has in the past dismissed these people altogether. "...I said I had no wish to hear anything about it. Nothing, nothing, whatsoever", Adams emphasized.

And he reported that around the time of the June 19 bomb blast in Queens Park in Grenada, which killed three people, the government here received information "that something was going on in the Parish of St John. Something about a bomb...a bomb put in a refrigerator and something was to happen. He said that on hearing of the bomb explosion at Queens Park, he contacted Prime Minister Bishop and asked him to send his most trusted man to Barbados to check evidence which may be related.

"Bishop sent the man. The man went to the commissioner of police. Every cooperation was given..." said Adams.

Adams charged that Cuban Ambassador in Grenada, Julian Torres Rizzo had attended cabinet meetings in St George's.

"No foreign ambassador has ever attended a cabinet meeting in Barbados, Bishop cannot say the same thing.

"No foreign ambassador has my unlisted telephone number to telephone me and give me instructions, Bishop cannot say the same thing.

Abusive

"But these are not matters which are the proper subjects of comment by a head of government in an abusive way. If Bishop chooses to have the Cuban ambassador at his cabinet meeting that is up to Bishop. That is entirely up to him."

But Adams said he did not think Bishop consulted the ambassador before responding to the Barbadian leader's demands for election.

"I believe that Dr (Fidel) Castro, although a communist, may be described by an old fashioned word as gentlemanly in his personal dealings with people..." said Adams. Adams said he was confident that Castro will continue to demonstrate politeness in his dealings with Caribbean government leaders. "It is a pity he cannot make those at whom he can crack the whip and tell them how to vote at the United Nations, how to behave also," he declared.

Adams charged that there was an "axis" involving Prime Minister Bishop, Barbados opposition leader Errol Barrow, and opposition shadow finance minister here Richie Haynes. "I want Barrow to give an explanation of how he is the only outsider who has been admitted to the secret Grenada and Cuban military camp in Grand Etang, and I will say that as a fact," said Adams.

BRIEFS

EMBASSY IN BELGIUM--The Barbados cabinet has decided to upgrade the interim mission in Brussels (Belgium) to a full-fledged embassy with effect from January 1, 1981. Ambassador Oliver H. Jackman, currently ambassador to the United States and permanent representative to the Organization of American States, has been appointed ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium. [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 Nov 80 p 1 FL]

GRENADA

ACCEPTANCE TO SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ANNOUNCED

FL132356 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Grenada was accepted today as a member of the Socialist International. The acceptance was made during the 15th [word indistinct] congress of the organization which was held in Spain. This country is being represented by Brother Unison Whiteman, minister of agriculture, tourism, forestry and fisheries.

JAMAICA

MANLEY LEAVES FOR SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

FL131345 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] Opposition Leader Michael Manley left the island yesterday to attend a meeting of Socialist International in Madrid.

In a prepared statement, shortly before he flew by British Airways to London he said: "We all share the responsibility to do everything in our power to help bring violence under control." He said, also:

"It is critical that the new government control its supporters and also important that we should co-operate."

Mr Manley said that in instances where wrong occurred "as in the attempt to force Dudley Thompson to fight a by-election over a seat which he clearly won, we will be using every legal remedy at our disposal to secure justice."

Stating that the PNP [People's National Party] was "part of a great movement which has suffered a setback", the opposition leader said, "we believe our movement to represent the highest expression of Jamaican patriotism and therefore, even as we examine the reasons for our defeat and prepare to rebuild our great party, we must also be constantly mindful of the needs of the Jamaican nation and the Jamaican people.

"The nation and the people need peace and the great majority want peace. While we prepare for the great task of rebuilding from opposition, we must remember that it is both our tradition and our responsibility to provide a constructive and patriotic opposition."

Mr Manley said he believed the present was a time when all supporters of the PNP should pay attention, first of all, to their constituency organizations and "to an examination of the factors both national and local which led to our defeat."

He added: "We must be alert to discover and expose any wrong-doing which occurred on election day or since. At the same time, however we all share the responsibility to help Jamaica get back to normal."

The opposition leader, who is a vice-president of Socialist International, will also be visiting Rome, London and Ottawa to carry out "a variety of tasks on behalf of the PNP executive."

He was accompanied by Dr Raul Miller and Mr Bobby Picersgill. It is expected that he will be away for about two weeks.

At the airport to see off Mr Manley were his wife, Mrs Beverly Manley, his mother, Mrs. Edna Manley; PNP Vice-Presidents Anthony Spaulding and Portia Simpson; Dr D.K. Duncal, general secretary and Dr Paul Robertson and Mr Clive Dobson.

ARGENTINA

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS ON RELEASED PRISONERS

PY131833 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2118 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (TELAM)--The Interior Ministry has reported that in the last few months 160 arrestees have been released at the disposal of the executive branch and that among them are the heads of the former Banco de los Andes, Jose and Hector Osvaldo Grecco, Jorge Bassil and Eva Gitnach de Graiver.

It was also noted that during the same period--8 July to 10 November--60 persons were released from local jails and are now under house arrest.

It was reported that Carlos Saul Menem, former governor of La Rioja, was put under house arrest, while six [figure as received] other persons are under arrest in jails: Alfredo Alcorta, Maria Nancy Lidia, Zulema Beatriz Arisizabal, Pedro Igon, Maria Cristina Agulleiro and Ina and Juan Alberto Tinant.

Roberto Ruben Sanchez Casana was released from jail and is now under house arrest. Five persons were granted the option of leaving the country or staying in jail: Ricardo Regina Liborio, Sara Juana Adamchuk, Juan Cristobal Mainer, Humberto Leopoldo Arce and Silvia Alicia Gardella. Five foreigners were expelled from the country: Victor Aranguren, Andres Avelino Britos, Sigfrido Alberto Arostegui Valdez, Salvador Nadal and Crisostomo Valdivia Arias.

CHILE

PARAGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES VISITS

PY131320 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues said yesterday after his meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames that Chile and Paraguay are united by an old friendship. He noted that he is very happy in Santiago, since he served as Paraguayan ambassador to Chile for 6 years. He said he discussed with his Chilean colleague the excellent bilateral relations between Chile and Paraguay and the forthcoming OAS General Assembly that starts next Wednesday in Washington.

He noted that the OAS Assembly should be characterized by goodwill and that all countries should sincerely desire to avoid problems and truly contribute to the well-being of the American Continent.

He said that Paraguay and Chile have had friendly relations for over a century. He said: We share the same life style, a similar way of being, a like manner of facing life. I believe our countries are very similar in many aspects. He said that Paraguay is an eminently anticommunist country and added that the Paraguayan Government headed by President Stroessner is leading Paraguay toward a democracy without communism. He noted: We hope this happens everywhere.

About Ronald Reagan's election, he noted that Paraguay respects the principle of non-intervention. But he noted that he believes that the United States should improve its relations with Latin American countries. He said: We hope the next administration will strengthen U.S. relations with all Latin American nations, without exception.

Foreign Minister Nogues also noted that former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza was killed by foreign terrorists. He said that this killing is a warning that terrorists are always active and that everybody should therefore be always ready to defend against them.

COLOMBIA

TURBAY HOPES FOR EARLY TREATY WITH VENEZUELA

PA131658 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala trusts that the signing of the agreement with Venezuela will take place very soon, just as it happened with Panama. Turbay Ayala said that there is no reason to be pessimistic in view of the present situation, adding that there is goodwill between the two sides to resolve the border conflict on the marine and underwater areas. He noted that the country is rejoicing today because Panama approved the Monteria treaty. I hope that we will be able to sign the agreement with Venezuela very soon, he concluded.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

For the Belgrade BORBA version of the joint communique on the 5-9 November visit to Colombia, of Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 14 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ECUADOR

POLITICIAN CALLS FOR DEFENDING 200-MILE POLICY

PA131752 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Former vice presidential candidate, Anibal Munoz interview with EL COMERCIO; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What comments do you have to make in relation to the new version of the tuna war?

[Answer] The situation is delicate because of the impertinent attitude assumed by the U.S. Government and particularly by the State Department. Ecuador, Chile and Peru have for many years maintained the policy of a 200-mile territorial sea limit. Ecuador's position in this respect has not changed. It has been the same at every meeting in the United Nations. We are exercising our sovereignty for 200 miles from our shoreline. The fact that U.S. tuna fishing boats are exploiting our natural resources is a valid reason for the Ecuadorean protest. We cannot allow a big power such as the United States to take away from our shores that wich represents food for our people.

In my opinion, Ecuadoreans should unite in defense of the 200-mile-territorial-limit policy and denounce the U.S. tuna fishing boat invasion.

PERU

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TUNA BOAT SEIZURE, U.S. RELATIONS

PY140056 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated here today that he sees no reason why the seizure of three U.S. tuna fishing boats should have repercussions on U.S. Peruvian relations. Arias Stella said the seizure of the vessels can in no way affect relations between the two countries. "Since it is businessmen who are at fault, we have to punish them to protect our sovereignty," he said.

"We trust these acts in violation of Peruvian sovereignty will not be repeated and that they will be solved in the fairest possible way," he added. He also expressed his solidarity with Ecuador, which recently captured U.S. tuna fishing boats in its waters and punished them with stiff fines. The Ecuadorean action prompted a U.S. reprisal in the form of the suspension of U.S. imports of Ecuadorean tuna.